

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR § 123.25. The Regional Water Board may reopen the Order to modify conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications can include, but are not limited to, the promulgation of new regulations, modification in sludge use or disposal practices, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Ocean Plan and Basin Plan.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. **Antidegradation Analysis and Engineering Report for Proposed Plant Expansion.** This provision is based on the State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which requires the Regional Water Board in regulating the discharge of waste to maintain high quality waters of the state. The Discharger must demonstrate that it has implemented adequate controls (e.g., adequate treatment capacity) to ensure that high quality waters will be maintained. This provision requires the Discharger to clarify that it has increased plant capacity through the addition of new treatment system(s) to obtain alternative effluent limitations for the discharge from the treatment system(s). This provision requires the Discharger to report specific time schedules for the plant's projects. This provision requires the Discharger to submit a report to the Regional Water Board for approval.
- b. **Operations Plan for Proposed Expansion.** This provision is based on section 13385(j)(1)(D) of the CWC and allows a time period not to exceed 90 days in which the Discharger may adjust and test the treatment system(s). This provision requires the Discharger to submit an Operations Plan describing the actions the Discharger will take during the period of adjusting and testing to prevent violations.
- c. **Treatment Plant Capacity.** The treatment plant capacity study required by this Order shall serve as an indicator for the Regional Water Board regarding the Facility's increasing hydraulic capacity and growth in the service area.
- d. **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Requirements.** If the discharge consistently exceeds an effluent limitation for toxicity as specified in this Order, the Discharger shall conduct a TRE as detailed in section V of the MRP (Attachment E). The TRE will help the Discharger identify the possible source(s) of toxicity. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to the required level.
- e. **ASBS Compliance.** The discharge from the Facility is located within a designated ASBS but the State Water Board has authorized this discharge if specific conditions are met. One such condition is that the Discharger shall demonstrate through monitoring that the effluent (1) does not alter the natural water quality (that is, it is undetectable) beyond a radius of 1,000 feet from the outfall's terminus and (2) complies with the Ocean Plan-based limitations. The Order ensures the Discharger will satisfy this requirement because it requires that the Discharger monitor water quality (at the boundary of the exclusion zone which is within 1,000 feet of the initial point of discharge) at a single down-current location, at the first trapping depth, to demonstrate that natural water quality is not altered in the ASBS outside of the exclusion zone when compared to an unaffected reference site.
- f. **Evaluation of Minimum Initial Dilution**

The State Water Board applied data from the California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations nearshore stations surveyed in the summers 2010 and 2011 to evaluate the minimum initial dilution for Discharge Point 002. Based on the

results, State Water Board staff agreed with the original Navy report suggesting 136 as the value for minimum initial dilution as defined in the 2009 California Ocean Plan for use in the Order. However, neither the ambient data used by staff to model near-field mixing nor the ambient data used by the Navy's consultant represent actual site receiving water conditions. As a result, the Navy collected salinity and temperature data throughout the water column near the outfall in areas unaffected by the plume for two summers during the previous permit cycle. This study will evaluate the minimum initial dilution using more relevant data to ensure the dilution ratio applied in this permit is protective of the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Spill Clean-Up Contingency Plan (SCCP)

Since spills or overflows are a common event at the FOTW, this Order requires the Discharger to review and update, if necessary, its SCCP after each incident. The Discharger shall ensure that the up-to-date SCCP is readily available to the sewage system personnel at all times and that the sewage personnel are familiar with it.

b. Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

This provision is based on the requirements of section III.C.9 of the 2015 Ocean Plan.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

This provision is based on the requirements of 40 CFR §122.41(e) and the previous Order.

5. Special Provisions for Federally-Owned Treatment Works (FOTWs)

- a. Sanitary Sewer Overflows.** The CWA prohibits the discharge of pollutants from point sources to surface waters of the United States unless authorized under an NPDES permit (33 United States Code sections 1311, 1342). Pursuant to federal regulations, the Discharger must properly operate and maintain its collection system (40 CFR 122.41(e)), report any noncompliance (40 CFR 122.41(1)(6) and (7)), and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this NPDES permit (40 CFR 122.41(d)). As such, the Discharger must comply with all requirements in Attachment I. The requirements contained in this Order in Attachment I, sections VI.C.3.b. (Spill Clean-up Contingency Plan), VI.C.4. (Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications Section), and VI.C.6. (Spill Reporting Requirements are intended to be consistent with the requirements from the SSO WDR.
- b. Sludge (Biosolids) Requirements.** To implement CWA section 405(d), on February 19, 1993, USEPA promulgated 40 CFR § 503 to regulate the use and disposal of municipal sewage sludge. This regulation was amended on September 3, 1999. The regulation requires that producers of sewage sludge meet certain reporting, handling, and disposal requirements. It is the responsibility of the Discharger to comply with said regulations that are enforceable by USEPA, because California has not been delegated the authority to implement this program.
- c. Spill Reporting Requirements.** This Order established a reporting protocol for how different types of spills, overflows, and bypasses of raw or partially treated sewage from the FOTW shall be reported to regulatory agencies. Refer to spill reporting requirements in section VI.C.6. and Attachment I for additional requirements and information.
- d. Collection System.** The Discharger's collection system is part of the FOTW that is subject to this Order. As such, pursuant to federal regulations, the Discharger must

properly operate and maintain its collection system (40 CFR part 122.41(e)), report any noncompliance (40 CFR parts 122.41(l)(6) and (7)), and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of the permit (40 CFR 122.41(d)). See attachment D, subsections I.D, V.E, V.H, and I.C, and the Spill Reporting Requirements of this Order.

6. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

VIII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

CWA section 308 and 40 CFR sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

Influent monitoring is required to determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions and assess treatment plant performance. The influent monitoring in this Order follows the influent monitoring requirements in the previous Order.

B. Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the permitted discharge to evaluate compliance with permit limitations and conditions. Monitoring requirements are specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E). This Order requires compliance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program, and is based on 40 CFR § 122.48, 122.44(i), 122.41(j), 122.62, 122.63, and 124.5. The Monitoring and Reporting Program is a standard requirement in NPDES permits (including this Order) issued by the Regional Water Board or USEPA. In addition to containing definition of terms, it specifies general sampling/analytical protocols and the requirements of reporting spills, violation, and routine monitoring data in accordance with NPDES regulations, the California Water Code, and Regional Water Board and USEPA policies. The Monitoring and Reporting Program also contains sampling program specific for the Discharger's wastewater treatment plant. It defines the sampling stations and frequency, pollutants to be monitored, and additional reporting requirements. Pollutants to be monitored include all pollutants for which effluent limitations are specified.

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present in the discharge from the facility, will be required as shown on the proposed Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) and as required in the Ocean Plan.

Monitoring frequency for the constituents is based on historic monitoring frequency, Best Professional Judgment, and the following criteria:

Criterion 1: Monitoring frequency will be monthly for those pollutants with reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives (monitoring has shown an exceedance of the objectives);

Criterion 2: Monitoring frequency will be quarterly for those pollutants in which some or all of the historic effluent monitoring data detected the pollutants, but without reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives;

Criterion 3: Monitoring frequency will be semiannually for those pollutants in which all of the historic effluent monitoring data are not detected and do not have reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives.

Table F-13. Effluent Monitoring Frequency Comparison

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency (2013 Order)	Monitoring Frequency (2018 Order)	Basis
Flow	Continuous	No Change	BPJ
BOD ₅ 20°C	Monthly	No Change	BPJ
Total Suspended Solids	Monthly	No Change	BPJ
pH	Monthly	No Change	BPJ
Oil and Grease	Monthly	No Change	BPJ
Temperature	Monthly	No Change	BPJ
Settleable Solids	Monthly	No Change	BPJ
Dissolved Oxygen	Monthly	No Change	BPJ
Turbidity	Monthly	No Change	BPJ
Total Coliform	Monthly	No Change	BPJ
<i>Enterococcus</i>	Monthly	No Change	BPJ
Fecal Coliform	Monthly	No Change	BPJ
Arsenic	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Cadmium	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Chromium (VI)	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Copper	Quarterly	Monthly	Criterion 1
Lead	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Mercury	Semiannually	Quarterly	Criterion 2
Nickel	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Selenium	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Silver	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Zinc	Quarterly	Monthly	Criterion 1
Cyanide	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Total Residual Chlorine	Monthly	No Change	Criterion 1
Ammonia Nitrogen	Semiannually	Quarterly	Criterion 2
Nitrate Nitrogen	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Nitrite Nitrogen	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Organic Nitrogen	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Toxicity, Chronic	Quarterly	No Change	BPJ
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Phenolic Compounds (chlorinated)	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Endosulfan	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Endrin	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
HCH	Semiannually	Quarterly	Criterion 2

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency (2013 Order)	Monitoring Frequency (2018 Order)	Basis
Radioactivity (including gross alpha, gross beta, combined radium-226 & radium-228, tritium, strontium-90 and uranium)	Semiannually	Semiannually	Criterion 2
Acrolein	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Antimony	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Chlorobenzene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Chromium (III)	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Di-n-butyl-phthalate	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Dichlorobenzenes	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Diethyl phthalate	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Dimethyl phthalate	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Ethylbenzene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Fluoranthene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Nitrobenzene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Thallium	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Toluene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Tributyltin	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Acrylonitrile	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Aldrin	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Benzene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Benzidine	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Beryllium	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Carbon tetrachloride	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Chlordane	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Chlorodibromomethane	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Chloroform	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
DDT	Quarterly	Semiannually	Criterion 3

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency (2013 Order)	Monitoring Frequency (2018 Order)	Basis
1,4-dichlorobenzene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
1,2-Dichloroethane	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Dichlorobromomethane	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Dichloromethane	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
1,3-Dichloropropene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Dieldrin	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
2,4-dinitrotoluene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Halomethanes	Semiannually	No Change	BPJ
Heptachlor	Semiannually	Quarterly	Criterion 2
Heptachlor epoxide	Semiannually	Quarterly	Criterion 2
Hexachlorobenzene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Hexachlorobutadiene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Hexachloroethane	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Isophorone	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
PAHs	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
PCBs as Aroclors	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
TCDD Equivalents	Quarterly	Monthly	Criterion 1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Tetrachloroethylene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Toxaphene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Trichloroethylene	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3
Vinyl chloride	Semiannually	No Change	Criterion 3

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

The rationale for WET has been discussed extensively in Section IV.C.6. of this Fact Sheet.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

Receiving water monitoring is required to determine compliance with receiving water limitations and to characterize the water quality of the receiving water. Requirements are based on the Ocean Plan and the Basin Plan. The conceptual framework for the

receiving water program has three components that comprise a range of spatial and temporal scales: (a) core monitoring; (b) regional monitoring; and (c) special studies.

- a. Core monitoring is local in nature and focused on monitoring trends in water quality and the effect of the point source discharge on the receiving water. This includes effluent monitoring as well as many aspects of receiving water monitoring. In the monitoring program described below these core components are typically referred to as local monitoring.
- b. Regional monitoring is focused on questions that are best answered by a region-wide approach that incorporates coordinated survey design and sampling techniques. The major objective of regional monitoring is to collect information required to assess how safe it is to swim in the ocean, how safe it is to eat seafood from the ocean, and whether the marine ecosystem is being protected. Key components of regional monitoring include elements to address pollutant mass emission estimations, public health concerns, monitoring of trends in natural resources, assessment of regional impacts from all contaminant sources, and protection of beneficial uses. The final design of regional monitoring programs is developed by means of steering committees and technical committees comprised of participating agencies and organizations and is not specified in this Order.

The Discharger is encouraged to participate in regional monitoring activities coordinated by the SCCWRP or any other appropriate agency approved by the Regional Water Board. The procedures and time lines for the Regional Water Board approval shall be the same as detailed for special studies, below.

- c. Special studies are focused on refined questions regarding specific effects or development of monitoring techniques and are anticipated to be of short duration and/or small scale, although multiyear studies also may be needed. Questions regarding effluent or receiving water quality, discharge impacts, ocean processes in the area of the discharge, or development of monitoring techniques, arising out of the results of core or regional monitoring, may be pursued through special studies. These studies are by nature ad hoc and cannot be typically anticipated in advance of the five-year permit cycle.
- d. The receiving water monitoring program contains the following core and regional components: shoreline and offshore water quality monitoring; and benthic infauna monitoring. Local and regional survey questions, sampling designs, monitoring locations, and other specific monitoring requirements are detailed in the MRP.

2. Groundwater (Not Applicable)

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Outfall and Diffuser Inspection

This survey investigates the condition of the outfall structure to determine if the structures are in serviceable condition to ensure their continued safe operation. The data collected will be used for a periodic assessment of the integrity of the outfall pipes and ballasting system.

2. Biosolids and Sludge Management

Attachment H establishes monitoring and reporting requirements for the storage, handling and disposal practices of biosolids/sludge generated from the operation of this FOTW.

3. Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study Program

Under the authority of section 308 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. § 1318), USEPA requires major and selected minor dischargers under the NPDES Program to participate in the annual DMR-QA Study Program. The DMR-QA Study evaluates the analytical ability of laboratories that routinely perform or support self-monitoring analyses required by NPDES permits. There are two options to satisfy the requirements of the DMR-QA Study Program: (1) The Discharger can obtain and analyze a DMR-QA sample as part of the DMR-QA Study; or (2) Per the waiver issued by USEPA to the State Water Board, the Discharger can submit the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study from its own laboratories or its contract laboratories. A Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study is similar to the DMR-QA Study. Thus, it also evaluates a laboratory's ability to analyze wastewater samples to produce quality data that ensure the integrity of the NPDES Program. The Discharger shall ensure that the results of the DMR-QA Study or the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study are submitted annually to the State Water Board. The State Water Board's Quality Assurance Program Officer will send the DMR-QA Study results or the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study to USEPA's DMR-QA Coordinator and Quality Assurance Manager.

IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the San Clemente Island Wastewater Treatment Plant. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Regional Water Board's website at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/>.

B. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process. Comments were due either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address on the cover page of this Order or by email submitted to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, the written comments were due at the Regional Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on October 18, 2018.

C. Public Hearing

The Regional Water Board held a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: November 08, 2018
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Location: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Board Room
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, California

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board heard testimony, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

D. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., within 30 calendar days of the date of adoption of this Order at the following address, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (213) 576-6600.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Regional Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Steven Webb at (213) 576-6793 or at Steven.Webb@waterboards.ca.gov.

**ATTACHMENT G – TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION (TRE) WORK PLAN OUTLINE
INFORMATION AND DATA ACQUISITION**

- I. Gather and Review Information and Data**
 - A. FOTW Operations and Performance
 - B. FOTW Influent
 - C. Effluent Data including Toxicity Results
 - D. Sludge (Biosolids) Data
- II. Evaluate Facility Performance**
- III. Conduct Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)**
- IV. Evaluate Sources and In-Plant Controls**
- V. Implement Toxicity Control Measures**
- VI. Conduct Confirmatory Toxicity Testing**

ATTACHMENT H – BIOSOLIDS AND SLUDGE MANAGEMENT

BIOSOLIDS USE AND DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS

(Note: "Biosolids" refers to non-hazardous sewage sludge as defined in 40 CFR §503.9. Sewage sludge that is hazardous, as defined in 40 CFR part 261, must be disposed of in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).)

I. General Requirements

- A. All biosolids generated by the Discharger shall be reused or disposed of in compliance with the applicable portions of:
 1. 40 CFR part 503: for biosolids that are land applied, placed in surface disposal sites (dedicated land disposal sites or monofills), or incinerated; 40 CFR § 503 Subpart B (land application) applies to biosolids placed on the land for the purposes of providing nutrients or conditioning the soil for crops or vegetation. 40 CFR § 503 Subpart C (surface disposal) applies to biosolids placed on land for disposal.
 2. 40 CFR part 258: for biosolids disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill.
 3. 40 CFR part 257: for all biosolids use and disposal practices not covered under 40 CFR parts 258 or 503.
- B. The Discharger is responsible for assuring that all biosolids from its facility are used or disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR part 503, whether the Discharger uses or disposes of the biosolids itself, or transfers their biosolids to another party for further treatment, reuse, or disposal. The Discharger is responsible for informing subsequent preparers, appliers, and disposers of requirements they must meet under 40 CFR part 503.
- C. Duty to mitigate: The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize any biosolids use or disposal which may adversely impact human health or the environment.
- D. No biosolids shall be allowed to enter wetland or other waters of the United States.
- E. Biosolids treatment, storage, and use or disposal shall not contaminate groundwater.
- F. Biosolids treatment, storage, use or disposal shall not create a nuisance such as objectionable odors or flies.
- G. The Discharger shall assure that haulers transporting biosolids off site for further treatment, storage, reuse, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep the biosolids contained.
- H. If biosolids are stored for over two years from the time they are generated, the Discharger must ensure compliance with all the requirements for surface disposal under 40 CFR part 503 Subpart C, or must submit a written request to USEPA with the information in part 503.20 (b), requesting permission for longer temporary storage.
- I. Sewage sludge containing more than 50 mg/kg PCBs shall be disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR part 761.
- J. Any off-site biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal site operated by the Discharger within Region 4 (Los Angeles Region of RWQCB) that is not subject to its own Waste Discharge Requirements shall have facilities adequate to divert surface runoff from the adjacent area, to protect the site boundaries from erosion, and to prevent any conditions that would cause drainage from the materials in the disposal site to escape from the site. Adequate protection is defined as protected from at least a 100-year storm and from the highest tidal stage that may occur.
- K. There shall be adequate screening at the plant headworks and/or at the biosolids treatment units to ensure that all pieces of metal, plastic, glass, and other inert objects with a diameter greater than 3/8 inches are removed.

II. Inspection and Entry

The USEPA or an authorized representative thereof, upon the presentation of credentials, shall be allowed by the Discharger, directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, to:

- A. enter upon all premises where biosolids are produced by the Discharger and all premises where Permittee biosolids are further treated, stored, used, or disposed, either by the Permittee or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal;
- B. have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit or of 40 CFR part 503, by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal; and
- C. inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations used in the production of biosolids and further treatment, storage, use, or disposal by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Permittee transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal.

III. Monitoring

- A. Biosolids shall be monitored for the metals required in 40 CFR § 503.16 (for land application) or § 503.26 (for surface disposal), using the methods in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solids Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (SW-846), as required in 503.8(b)(4), at the following minimum frequencies:

Amount of Sewage Sludge (Metric Tons per 365-day period)	Frequency
Greater than 0 but less than 290	Once per year
Equal to or greater than 290 but less than 1,500	Once per quarter
Equal to or greater than 1,500 but less than 15,000	Once per 60 days
Equal to or greater than 15,000	Once per month

For accumulated, previously untested biosolids, the Discharger shall develop a representative sampling plan, which addresses the number and location of sampling points, and collect representative samples.

Test results shall be expressed in milligrams pollutant per kilogram biosolids on a 100% dry weight basis.

Biosolids to be land applied shall be tested for organic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, and nitrate nitrogen at the frequencies required above.

- B. Biosolids shall be monitored for the following constituents at the frequency stipulated in 40 CFR § 503.16: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, zinc, organic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, and total solids. If biosolids are removed for use or disposal on a routine basis, sampling should be scheduled for regular intervals throughout the year. If biosolids are stored for an extended period prior to use or disposal, sampling may occur at regular intervals, or samples of the accumulated stockpile may be collected prior to use or disposal, corresponding to the tons accumulated in the stockpile for that period.
- C. Class 1 facilities (facilities with pretreatment programs or others designated as Class 1 by the Regional Administrator) and Federal facilities with > 5 mgd influent flow shall sample biosolids for pollutants listed under section 307 (a) of the Clean Water Act (as required in the pretreatment section of the permit for POTWs with pretreatment programs). Class 1 facilities and Federal Facilities with > 5 mgd influent flow shall test dioxins/dibenzofurans using a detection limit of < 1 pg/g during their next sampling period if they have not done so within the past 5 years and once per 5 years thereafter.

- D. The biosolids shall be tested annually or more frequently if necessary to determine hazardousness in accordance with California Law.

IV. Pathogen and Vector Control

- A. Prior to land application, the Discharger shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels by one of the methods listed in 40 CFR § 503.32. Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the Permittee shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class B levels or shall ensure that the site is covered at the end of each operating day.
- B. If pathogen reduction is demonstrated using a "Process to Further Reduce Pathogens," the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the operating parameters used to achieve this reduction. If pathogen reduction is demonstrated by testing for fecal coliform and/or pathogens, samples must be collected at the frequency specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 503.16. If Class B is demonstrated using fecal coliform, at least seven grab samples must be collected during each monitoring period and a geometric mean calculated from these samples. The following holding times between sample collection and analysis shall not be exceeded: fecal coliform – 6 hours when cooled to <4 degrees Celsius (extended to 24 hours when cooled to <4 degrees Celsius for Class A composted, Class B aerobically digested, and Class B anaerobically digested sample types); Salmonella spp. Bacteria – 24 hours when cooled to <4 degrees Celsius (unless using Method 1682 – 6 hours when cooled to 10 degrees Celsius); enteric viruses – 6 hours when cooled to <10 degrees Celsius (extended to one month when cooled to <4 degrees Celsius).
- C. For biosolids that are land applied or placed in a surface disposal site, the Discharger shall track and keep records of the operational parameters used to achieve Vector Attraction Reduction requirements in 40 CFR § 503.33 (b).

V. Surface Disposal

If biosolids are placed in a surface disposal site (dedicated land disposal site or monofill), a qualified groundwater scientist shall develop a groundwater monitoring program for the site, or shall certify that the placement of biosolids on the site will not contaminate an aquifer.

VI. Notifications

The Discharger either directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors shall comply with the following 40 CFR part 503 notification requirements:

A. Notification of Non-compliance

The Discharger shall require appliers of their biosolids to notify USEPA Region 9 and their state permitting agency of any noncompliance within 24 hours if the non-compliance may seriously endanger health or the environment. For other instances of non-compliance, the Permittee shall require appliers of their biosolids to notify USEPA Region 9 and their state permitting agency of the non-compliance in writing within 10 working days of becoming aware of the non-compliance.

B. Interstate Notification

If bulk biosolids are shipped to another State or to Indian Lands, the Discharger must send written notice within 60 days of the shipment and prior to the initial application of bulk biosolids to the permitting authorities in the receiving State or Indian Land (the USEPA Regional Office for the area and the State/Indian authorities).

C. Land Application Notification

A reuse/disposal plan shall be submitted to USEPA Region IX Coordinator and, in the absence of other state or regional reporting requirements, to the state permitting agency, prior to the use or disposal of any biosolids from this facility to a new or previously unreported site. The plan shall be submitted by the land applier of the biosolids and shall include a description and a topographic map of the proposed site(s) for reuse or disposal, names and addresses of the

applier(s) and site owner(s), and a list of any state or local permits which must be obtained. For land application sites, the plan shall include a description of the crops or vegetation to be grown, proposed nitrogen loadings to be used for the crops, a determination of agronomic rates, and a groundwater monitoring plan or a description of why groundwater monitoring is not required.

If the biosolids do not meet 40 CFR § 503.13 Table 3 metals concentration limits, the Permittee must require their land applier to contact the state permitting authority to determine whether bulk biosolids subject to the cumulative pollutant loading rates in 40 CFR § 503.12(b)(2) have been applied to the site since July 20, 1993, and, if so, the cumulative amount of pollutants applied to date, and background concentration, if known. The Permittee shall then notify USEPA Region IX Coordinator of this information.

For biosolids that are land applied, the Discharger shall notify the applier in writing of the nitrogen content of the biosolids, and the applier's requirements under 40 CFR part 503, including the requirements that the applier certify that the requirement to obtain information in Subpart A, and that the management practices, site restrictions, and any applicable vector attraction reduction requirements Subpart D have been met. The Permittee shall require the applier to certify at the end of 38 months following application of Class B biosolids that those harvesting restrictions in effect for up to 38 months have been met.

D. Surface Disposal Notification

Prior to disposal at a new or previously unreported site, the Discharger shall notify USEPA and the State. The notice shall include a description and topographic map of the proposed site, depth to groundwater, whether the site is lined or unlined, site operator and site owner, and any state or local permits. It shall also describe procedures for ensuring grazing and public access restrictions for three years following site closure. The notice shall include a groundwater monitoring plan or description of why groundwater monitoring is not required.

VII. Reporting

The Discharger shall submit an annual biosolids report to USEPA Region IX Biosolids Coordinator by February 19 of each calendar year. The report shall include:

- A. The amount of biosolids generated that year, in dry metric tons, and the amount accumulated from previous years.
- B. Results of all pollutant monitoring required in the Monitoring Section above. Results must be reported on a 100% dry weight basis.
- C. Descriptions of pathogen reduction methods, and vector attraction reduction methods, as required in 40 CFR § 503.17 and 503.27, and certifications.
- D. Results of any groundwater monitoring or certification by groundwater scientist that the placement of biosolids in a surface disposal site will not contaminate an aquifer.
- E. Names and addresses of land appliers and surface disposal site operators, and volumes applied (dry metric tons).
- F. Names and addresses of persons who received biosolids for storage, further treatment, disposal in a municipal waste landfill, deep well injection, or other reuse/disposal methods not covered above, and volumes delivered to each.
- G. The Discharger shall submit, or require all parties contracted to manage their biosolids to submit, an annual biosolids report to USEPA Region IX Biosolids Coordinator by February 19 of each year for the period covering the previous calendar year. The report shall include:

Names and addresses of land appliers and surface disposal site operators, name, location (latitude/longitude), and size (hectares) of site(s), volumes applied/disposed (dry metric tons), results of any groundwater monitoring; for land application: biosolids loading rates (metric tons per hectare), nitrogen loading rates (kg/ha), calculated plant available nitrogen, dates of

applications, crops grown, dates of seeding and harvesting and certifications that the requirement to obtain information in 40 CFR § 503.12(e)(2), management practices in § 503.14, site restrictions in § 503.32(b)(5) have been met; for biosolids exceeding 40 CFR §503.13 Table 3 metals concentrations, the locations of sites where the biosolids were applied and cumulative metals loading at the sites to date; and for closed sites, the date of site closure and certifications of management practiced for three years following site closure.

- H. The annual biosolids report shall be submitted to USEPA using USEPA's NPDES Electronic Reporting Tool (NeT) and can be accessed at <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/national-pollutant-discharge-elimination-system-npdes-electronic-reporting-tool-net-fact>.

ATTACHMENT I – SEWER SYSTEM REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Consistent with the intent of the California Water Code (CWC) sections 13193, 13267 and 13271 and the Health and Safety Code section 5410-5416, the following establishes the monitoring, record- keeping, reporting and notification requirements for sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) on San Clemente Island.

For purposes of these requirements, an SSO includes any spill, release, discharge or diversion of untreated or partially treated sewage or combined sewage and storm water from the sewer collection system. SSOs include:

1. Overflows or releases of untreated sewage or combined sewage and storm water that reach waters of the United States;
2. Overflows or releases of untreated or partially treated sewage or combined sewage and storm water that do not reach waters of the United States; and
3. Sewage or combined sewage and storm water backups into buildings and on private property that are caused by blockages or flow conditions within the publicly-owned portion of the sewer system.

Revisions to the SSO reporting requirements may be made at any time by the Executive Officer, and may include a reduction or increase in the monitoring and reporting.

A. General Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall request a Sanitary Sewer System Database account by registering through the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) (CWC section 13193). This account will allow controlled and secure entry into the SSO Database. Additionally, within 30 days of receiving an account and prior to recording SSOs into the SSO Database, the Discharger shall complete the "Collection System Questionnaire", which collects pertinent information regarding an enrollee's collection system. The "Collection System Questionnaire" shall be updated at least every 12 months.
2. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 5411.5, any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any untreated wastewater or other waste (e.g., combined wastewater and storm water) to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged in or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any surface waters of the State, as soon as that person has knowledge of the discharge, shall immediately notify the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board). It is also recommended that the Navy notify the local health officer of the discharge. Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater to separate storm drains and drainage channels, whether man-made or natural or concrete-lined, shall be reported as required above.
3. Any SSO greater than 1,000 gallons discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged in or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any surface waters of the State shall also be reported to the Regional Water Board. It is recommended that the Navy also report this information to the California Emergency Management Agency (CALEMA) pursuant to California Water Code section 13271.
4. If the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in any report required herein, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information by formally amending the report in the Online SSO Database.

B. Notification Requirements

1. For any SSO that results in a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the Discharger shall, as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) hours after becoming aware of the discharge, notify the Regional Water Board. It is recommended that the Navy also notify CALEMA, the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over affected waterbodies.
2. It is recommended that as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours after becoming aware of a SSO that results in a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the Discharger provide to the appropriate Regional Water Board a certification that CALEMA and the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies have been notified of the discharge.

C. SSO Categories

1. Category 1 - All discharges of sewage or combined sewage and storm water resulting from a failure in the Discharger's combined sewer system that:
 - a. Equal or exceed 1,000 gallons, or
 - b. Result in a discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water; or
 - c. Discharge to a separate storm drainpipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer.
2. Category 2 - All other discharges of sewage or combined sewage and storm water resulting from a failure in the Discharger's sanitary sewer.

D. SSO Reporting Timeframes

1. Category 1 SSOs - Except as provided in B above, all SSOs that meet the above criteria for Category 1 SSOs shall be reported as soon as: (1) the Discharger has knowledge of the discharge, (2) reporting is possible, and (3) reporting can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures. Initial reporting of Category 1 SSOs shall be reported to the Online SSO System as soon as possible but no later than 3 business days after the Discharger is made aware of the SSO. Minimum information that must be contained in the 3-day report shall include all information identified in section E.1 below, except item E.1.k. A final certified report shall be completed through the Online SSO System within 15 calendar days of the conclusion of SSO response and remediation. Additional information may be added to the certified report, in the form of an attachment, at any time.

The above reporting requirements do not preclude other emergency notification requirements, recommendations, and timeframes.

2. Category 2 SSOs - All SSOs that meet the above criteria for Category 2 SSOs shall be reported to the Online SSO Database within 30 days after the end of the calendar month in which the CSS outflow occurs (e.g., all SSOs occurring in the month of January shall be reported to the Regional Water Board by March 1st).
3. If there are no SSOs during the calendar month, the Discharger will provide, within 30 days after the end of each calendar month, a statement through the Online SSO Database certifying that there were no SSOs for the designated month.
4. If the Online SSO Database is not available, the Discharger shall email all required information along with the CI Number 6432 to the Regional Water Board office at losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov in accordance with the time schedules identified above. The Discharger shall also call the Regional Water Board at (213) 576-6657 or for after

hours and weekends: (213) 305-2284 and (213) 305-2253. In such event, the Discharger shall also enter all required information into the Online SSO Database as soon as practicable.

E. Mandatory Information to be included in SSO Reporting

1. Category 2 SSOs:
 - a. Location of the SSO, including latitude and longitude coordinates, street address, city, state, zip code;
 - b. Applicable Regional Water Board, i.e. identify the region in which the SSO occurred along with CI Number 6432;
 - c. County where SSO occurred;
 - d. If the SSO entered a drainage channel and/or surfacewater;
 - e. If the SSO was discharged to a separate storm drain pipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer;
 - f. Estimated SSO volume in gallons;
 - g. SSO source (e.g. manhole, cleanout, surcharge, flooding, etc.);
 - h. SSO cause (e.g. mainline blockage, roots, etc.);
 - i. Time of SSO notification or discovery;
 - j. Estimated operator arrival time;
 - k. SSO destination;
 - l. Estimated SSO end date/time; and
 - m. Certification. Upon Certification, the SSO Database will issue a Final SSO Identification (ID) Number.
2. Category 1 SSOs:
 - a. All information listed for Category 2 SSOs, plus the following:
 - b. Estimated SSO volume that reached surface water, drainage channel, or not recovered from a separate storm drain;
 - c. Estimated SSO amount recovered;
 - d. Response and corrective action taken;
 - e. If samples were collected, identify which regulatory agencies received the sample results (if applicable). If no samples were collected, NA must be selected;
 - f. Parameters that samples were analyzed for (if applicable);
 - g. Status of posting health warnings;
 - h. Beaches impacted (if applicable). If no beach was impacted, NA must be selected;
 - i. If there is an ongoing investigation;
 - j. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the SSO and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
 - k. OES control number (if applicable);
 - l. Date OES was called (if applicable);

- m. Time OES was called (if applicable);
- n. Identification of if County Health Officers were called;
- o. Date County Health Officer was called (if applicable); and
- p. Time County Health Officer was called (if applicable).

F. Reporting to Other Regulatory Agencies

These reporting requirements do not preclude the Discharger from reporting SSOs to other regulatory agencies pursuant to California state law.

- 1. It is recommended that the Discharger report SSOs to CALEMA, in accordance with California Water Code Section 13271.

CALEMA

Phone: (800)852-7550

- 2. It is recommended that the Discharger report SSOs to County Health officials in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 5410 et seq.

G. Record Keeping

- 1. Individual SSO records shall be maintained by the Discharger for a minimum of 5 years from the date of the SSO. This period may be extended when requested by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.
- 2. All records shall be made available for review upon State or Regional Water Board staff's request.
- 3. All monitoring instruments and devices that are used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring and reporting program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy;
- 4. The Discharger shall retain records of all SSOs, such as, but not limited to and when applicable:
 - a. Record of certified report, as submitted to the Online SSO Database;
 - b. All original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation;
 - c. Service call records and complaint logs of calls received by the Discharger;
 - d. SSO phone calls;
 - e. SSO records;
 - f. Steps that have been and will be taken to prevent the SSO from recurring and a schedule to implement those steps;
 - g. Work orders, work completed, and any other maintenance records from the previous 5 years which are associated with responses and investigations of system problems related to SSOs;
 - h. A list and description of complaints from customers or others from the previous 5 years; and
 - i. Documentation of performance and implementation measures for the previous 5 years.

5. If water quality samples are required by an environmental or health regulatory agency or State law, or if voluntary monitoring is conducted by the Discharger or its agent(s), because of any SSO, records of monitoring information shall include:
 - a. The date, location, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - e. The analytical technique or method used; and,
 - f. The results of such analyses.
6. Certification
 - a. All final reports must be certified by a person designated, for a municipality, state, federal or other public agency, as either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. (For purposes of electronic reporting, an electronic signature and accompanying certification, which complies with the Online SSO Database procedures, meet this certification requirement.)
 - b. Registration of authorized individuals, who may certify reports, will be in accordance with the California Integrated Water Quality System's (CIWQS') protocols for reporting.